WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884.

Sendemy of Music-Elist d'Amers. S.P. M.
Bijon Opera Huune - Orphens and Eurylies. S.P. M.
Canino-The Berger Statest. S.P. M.
Daily's Shoutpe Seven tweete Eight. 2 and S.P. M. Grand Oyern House-Tourists. AP. M. Blobe Dime Museum. 23 Revery
Blaverly's Comedy Thrates. Revery
Baverly's Comedy Thrates. Revery
Rad son Square Theatres. The Eight. 2:50 P. M.
Row Park Theatre. Person a Stave 2 and 5 P. M.
Stble's Garden The Payments of Paris. 2 and 5 P. M.
Penple's Theatre. The Two Orphans. 3 and 5 P. M. Star Theatre-Ramiet, AP. M.

Rine Theatre—Ramirt, S.P. M.
Theatre Comique—Curicite's Aspirations, S.P. M.
Thanin: I heatre—Arrivation, S.P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Variety, S.P. M.
Union Square: Theatre—Storm Insten. S.P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Old Heats and Young Heatts. S.P.
MA Av. Theatre—Three of a Kind. S.P. M. Sen Av. Theatre-The Glass of Pashion. &P. M. 14th Nr. Theatre-In Paradise. 2 and S.P. M.

Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising: large type, 60 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.

WERELY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The Greatest of the States.

Gov. CLEVELAND'S message presents no very salient features, conveys no recommendations of commanding importance, and reports no events of extraordinary interest.

Nevertheless, read attentively this official record of a prosperous and uneventful year in the history of the State. Nowhere will you get a more suggestive view of the large activity of life, the vast range and diversity of interests, the energy, industry, and business success which give to New York its position and influence in the Union.

The figures tell the story. For education the State Government received last year \$13,000,000 and spent nearly \$12,000,000. In the 115 active savings banks in the State a million depositors have accounts aggregating \$420,-831,000. There is the sum of \$114,000,000 on deposit in the 84 State banks of discount. The increase during the year in the deposits in the 200 banks coming under the supervision of the State authorities has been more than \$50,000,000. Two hundred insurance companies, fire, marine, life, and casualty, have assets amounting to \$646,000,000, of which \$184,500,000 belongs to the respective surplus accounts. In its National Guard the State has an efficient army of nearly 12,000 men. There are 2,828 convicts in our prisons, less than for several years past, while the total population of all the State penal, reformatory, and protective institutions is about 15,000. There are 11,000 insane. The various charitable institutions own property amounting to \$42,935,000, and they expended \$10,291,000 last year in the relief of the unfortunate. During a season more than a month shorter than usual 5,775,631 tons of freight passed through the free canals. At Castle Garden, the chief gateway to the continent, there arrived last year 390,000 immigrants. In taxes from corporations, the Treasurer received \$1,935,000. The debt of the State, less the amount in the sinking fund, is only \$5,978,301, nearly all of which is on the old canal construction account. The tax rate last year was three mills and a quarter; this year, with economical management, it can be made smaller than at any time for a quarter of a century past. The assessed valuation of personal property and real estate in New York is almost three thousand million dollars.

New York is the Empire State. The Adirondack Forests.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce appeared before the special Senate committee at Albany on Friday and urged the importance of further State interference to prevent the destruction of the Adirondack forests. Mr. JESUP pointed out to the committee that the future presperity and development of this city and the other great cities of the State were involved in this question, and that anything which affected the Erie Canal affected the Hudson River of whole people of the State.

It is not probable that this visit of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce to Albany has been followed by any change of opinion on the part of the Senate committee. The mind of the committee was made up long ago upon this subject. The committee spent a few weeks last summer in a superficial examination of a small part of the wilderness, listened to the testimony of a few persons interested in lumbering and building railroads, and then made un their minds that the Adirondack forests were not threatened, and that it would be needthe State to expend large sum of money in purchasing land which the owners only wanted the opportunity to present to the State. The persons who knew most about the wilderness had told them so, and it was therefore all right.

The Superintendent of the so-called Adirondack Survey confirmed the views of the committee at their meeting on Friday. Two weeks before he had, at a meeting in this city, strongly urged the necessity of immediate action to prevent injury to the rivers of the State through the destruction of the Adirondack forests. He then pointed out what these dangers were, and explained, at some length, his peculiar ideas of the influence of forests in producing rain and sustaining the flow of rivers. His views have evidently undergone a great change during the last two weeks. It may have occurred to him that if the State should seriously undertake to establish a great forest preserve in northern New York, there might be no room for the Adirondack Survey, as at present organized. He is not, perhaps, altogether wrong in such a supposition.

The Adirondack Survey has been operation for a number of years; it has, cost the State considerable sums of money at different times. A great deal of this money has been spent in compiling and publishing the reports of the survey, which have been lavishly distributed among the members of the Legislature and other influential persons at Albany. These reports, we are sorry to say, have been spoken of by scientific men "as a lot of worthless picture books." This is probably a barsh and severe criticism. But regular practitioners are only too apt to be harsh and severe in treating of what they are pleased to call humbugs or quacks. For our part, we rather like some of these picture books; some of the pictures are striking and origiaal; and if the purpose of these reports is not to convey any useful information about the Adirondacks, they do very well, and are a credit to the State. Still, as it has perhaps occurred to Mr. VERPLANK COLVIN, the preparation and distribution of picture books at the expense of the State, agreeable and useful as the occupation must be, can hardly form a part of the policy of such Commissioners as the Governor is likely to appoint to preserve the Adirondack forests, provided the wishes of the people prevail over the wishes of a few

interested manufacturers and the Adiron-

dack forests are snatched from the dangers now threatening their existence.

The report of this Senate committee cannot be taken as final. It has been prepared superficially, and without proper and sufficient knowledge of the subject and of its importance to the State; it is not, therefore, worthy of respect. On Friday, the day the com-mittee at Albany listened to the arguments of the Superintendent of the Adirondack Survey against preserving the forests, the Canal Boat Owners' and Commercial Association met in this city, and declared that cutting down the Adirondack forests lessened the supply of water in the Eric Canal, and that in dry seasons the canal already suffered severely from an insufficient water supply.

Corrupt Influence in the California Elections.

The letters from C. P. HUNTINGTON to D. D. Colton were unearthed in a lawsuit brought by Colton's widow to secure her late busband's share in the plunder of the Central Pacific Ring. They seem to prove much that has been alleged concerning the part taken by the Ring in the State elections. Mr. HUNTINGTON'S anxiety for the reflection of EFFIGY SARGENT to the Senate, and for PAGE'S reflection to the House, contrasts strongly with his desire for the defeat of PIPER, the San Francisco Representative:

"Jan 29 1876 - All the members in the House from — hog any way you can fix him."
"June 7, 1878.—Page is always right, and it would be misfortune to California not to have him in Congress

Pirks is a damned hog, and should not come back. It is shame enough for a great commercial city like San Francisco to send a scavenger like him to Congress." "June 12, 1876 .- Pirks should be defeated at almost any cost. San Francisco cannot afford to have so worth-less a fellow represent them in Congress."
"Nov. 11, 1876.—I hope LUTTERLL is elected and PIPER

defeated, as it was generally understood here that our hand was under one and over the other."

The same hand that defeated WILLIAM A. PIPER reflected his recreant Democratic colleague in the northern district. LUTTRELL had been chosen on the same platform with PIPER. Mr. HUNTINGTON'S letters indicate how he was seduced:

"Oct. 8, 1874 .- I want you to be sure to get some one to see LUTTUELL and get him to work to change the line of the S. P. to the Salinas Valley. What we want is to re-move the line on which the road is to be built and let the land grant stay where it is."

iand grant stay where it is."
"Nov. 6, 1874.—Some political friend must see LerTRELL, and not a railroad man, for if any of our men went
to see him he would be sure to lie about it, and say that noney was offered him; but some friend must see him and give him solid reasons why he should help his

" Nov. 18, 1874.-I never have spoken to LUTTRELL my-"Nov. 18, 1874.—I never have spoken to Littrakil myself, but when he comes over I will see him."

"Nov. 19, 1874.—I notice that you are yet on LutTRELL's trail. I hope you will get some one to convince
him that we are good fellows—and that should not be a
hard thing to do, for I have no doubt of it myself."

"Nov. 29, 1874.—I am glad to learn that you have LutTRELL under your charge, but you must be careful and not let him get anything to strike back with, as he is a cuss, and I do not think it safe for Stantone to talk with him on our matters, as it would be just like him to get up in Congress and lie about what s. said to him. He must have solid reasons or he will go back on you."

" Dec. 1, 1874.—I will see LUTTRELL when he comes over and talk with him, and maybe he and we can work together, but if we can brush him out it would have a good effect, and then we could, or at least would try to get some better material to work with."
"No Date.--I notice what you say of Lutraget. He is

a wild hog. Don't let him come back to Washington; but as the House is to be largely Democratic, and if he crat, but I would defeat him anyway, and if he got the nomination, put up another Democrat to run against him, and in that way elect a Republican. Beat him. "Jan. 20, 1876.—I wish you would write a letter to LUTTERLI sayling that I say he is doing first rate, and is

"June 7, 1876.—I hope LUTTRELL will be sent back to Congress. I think it would be a misfortune if he was not." 'Nov. 11, 1876 .- I hope LUTTRELL is elected."

ery able, &c., and send me a copy "

HORACE F. PAGE, more fortunate than LUTTRELL remained in Congress until last year, when he was snowed under by the votes of an indignant constituency. SENT'S time ran out in 1879, when he was succeeded by JAMES T. FARLEY, whose name does not appear in the Huntington letters

The Travels of Dr. Loring.

Dr. George B. Loring is Commissioner of Agriculture. He receives a salary of \$4,500 a year. The great aim of his ambition is to have this bureau converted into an executive department. He wants to hold a seat in the 'abinet, and he has tolled hard, travelled far, and lobbled incessantly to achieve that object. The East and the West, the North and South have become familiar with the striking presence and the elaborate eloquence

of the beautiful Loning. Everybody supposed that when Dr. LOBING abandoned his post at Washington, and engaged in this patriotic business of lecturing in different parts of the country, he footed the bills and credited the Government with the lost time. The contingent expenses of the Department of Agriculture, however, show that the cost of the Commissioner's travels has been charged to the public ac-

	contingent expenses—parameter of agriculture.	
	June 30-Ggo. B. Loning, expenses	\$48 10
	Sept. 5-GRO. B. LORING, expenses	100 19
	sept. 5-Ggo. B. Louing, expenses	37 10
	Oct. 21-Gso. B. Louisa, travelling expenses.	572 44
	Nov. 27-Ggo. B. Louing, expenses	53.70
100	Dec. 21-Gro. B. Louing, travelling expenses.	157 90

8-Ggo, B. Louing, travelling expenses. 119 87 Jan. 18-GEO. B. LOHING, travelling expenses. March 19-GEO. B. LOHING. expenses to New March 26-Gro. B. Louing, expenses to New

May 29-GEO. B. LORING, expenses to Boston. 2-Gro B. Louing, expenses to Buston. 10-Gro. B. Louing, expenses to Billefoute.....

\$1,429 22 The expenditures charged to the contingent fund of this office for the past fiscal year amounted to \$14,859.95. This money is usually voted for contingencies that cannot be estimated exactly, that are likely to occur in many ways. Travelling expenses for the Commissioner when in the lecture field

were never contemplated by Congress. Deducting Sundays, when a Christian statesman like Dr. Loring does not travel, his bills average nearly five dollars a day for parts of eleven months reported, or about one-third of the regular salary of his office.

With all our admiration for Dr. LOHING and his great talents as a lecturer, a producer of sugar from sorghum, and a planter of tea, we are constrained to admit that his travels are too costly.

The Infliction of the Death Penalty. It is somewhat remarkable in the history of capital punishment in England, that after thousands of persons have suffered death at the hands of the hangman, the question should now arise. What is the proper method of killing on the gallows? Should the criminal be strangled to death, or should he be killed by a shock to the spinal cord, as happens when the long drop is employed by the executioner? Public attention has been drawn to the subject by two recent executions, one at Liverpool and the other in London, which exemplified the different methods.

Dr. BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON, the wellknown physician, asserts squarely that the use of the long drop, with a fall of eight feet or thereabouts, is not only unlawful, but in finitely more cruel than the method which produces death by simple asphyxia. The punishment prescribed by law, that the con-

victed murderer shall hang by the neck until dead, implies that the slower process must be adopted, according to his view, rather than the shorter but more dreadful mode, which compares with it as death by fire compares with death by water. "It is impossible to conceive anything more exquisitely awful or exquisitely torturing," writes Dr. RICHARDSON, "than that long drop." Yet this was the method usually practised by the late executioner Marwoon. and his successor has tried it in at least one

prominent case. On the other hand, we are assured by the same high authority that there is probably no suffering in the convulsive struggle that follows suspension, when the operation of hanging is conducted without breaking the neck. "The person is in the same state as he would be under nitrous oxide gas. Such evidence as there is of the sensations of a person in this state, derived from the statements of those who have been relieved from it in time to recover, is that the sensations are not painful at all."

It seems, however, that even when hanging is made as humane as such a barbarous operation can be made, there is a further possibility of cruelty to the criminal by burying him before he is completely dead. On this point Dr. RICHARDSON'S letter to the Lancet is most interesting:

"The real danger connected with the lethal death from asphyxia is of quite another kind, and is not gen erally known. The danger is that of sometimes burying the culprit aliva in the process of interring him immedi-ately after he is cut down. In very cold weather, when by the cold the congulation of the blood and muscular fluids is anspended, the suspension of life, with all the external phenomena of death, is often maintained for long intervals, the heart working at low pressure or pressure of suspended animation."
"No one can read the account left by Albist, the

nephew of Galvani, of the experiments performed on the 17th of January, 1803, on the body of a criminal names FORSTER, executed at Newgate, without realizing tha every vital organ of the man retained its vital excitabil The danger of burying alive would be impossible in hot weather, when congulation is a matter of minutes but in all cases the risk ought to beprevented by a post mortem examination of the body previous to inte

From all this it appears that there is a science which underlies even the art of hanging. Would that the art itself could be lest without detriment to the welfare of mankind!

Boston Statesmen.

It seems difficult to satisfy some of our esteemed contemporaries, whose specialty is to advocate free trade. Here, for instance, is the Boston Transcript, a Republican free trader that cannot view with tranquillity the modest efforts of other journals to promote the sincere discussion of the great theme. "THE SUN," it exclaims, "with characteristic impudence and arrogance, is actually attempting to force the Democratic party to an acquiescence with Horace GREELEY's principles."

We are sorry to say this indicates a sad misunderstanding. We would not force the Democratic party to do anything whatever. We make no effort to bring the party to acquiesce in Horace Greekey's principles In fact, we are not quite sure what those principles are.

We are quite willing, and even anxious that the political chiefs who now have the responsibility and the guidance of the Democracy, should lead it in whatsoever direction it may think best to go. The only thing we ask and insist upon is that whatever is done shall be done houestly, plainly, unequivocally, without illusion, and without trick. If we are to have free trade, let it be the real thing. If we are to have a revenue tariff, let it be genuine, consistent, free from every sham and humbug' of protection. If we are to have a protective tariff, high or low, direct or incidental, let us acknowledge the fact, and not disguise it with false pretences or frauds of phrascology. Give us the truth, and we will be content therewith.

Does any Boston statesman object to such a programme?

While MONAMMED ARMED is troubling Egypt, another fanatical Mussulman, KHAF SEYD, is invading the borders of Persia, and preaching a holy war there. The latter adventurer pretends to have performed miracles at Mery, and his successes have excited almost as much uneasiness at Teheran as have those of the prophet of Soudan at Cairo. The followers of the Manni, however, do not feel disturbed at this rival opposition, since they can point to predictions that false prophets were to arise simultaneously with the true deliverer of Islam Perhaps the chief significance of the Persian pretender's advent is its 'estimony to a general agitation in Mohammedan countries.

Some very curious evidence of the worldwide prevalence of the recent phenomena of green suns and flaming skies has come to light, and not the least interesting is that contained in a letter from Hrozs Pasha, written at Duem on Sept. 24, about six weeks before his defeat and death in the Soudan. He says:

"By the way, have you in England noticed a large black spot on the sun! To-day, when it rose, it was of a pale green color, and we saw through our glasses an immense black spot on the lower half of it. What does it

The black spot was simply an ordinary sun spot of large size, and was seen here, but at that time the singular condition of the atmosphere which caused the sun to look pale and green and made the black spot conspicuous had not been noticed except in the tropics.

An interesting controversy is going on in Chicago. The Tribune of that town contends that its lowest present circulation is 30,000, its highest nearly 90,000, and its average not far from 44,000. But why meander about with such general statements? The Tribune ought to print its figures regularly with all their variations. It is a great and powerful journal. Why should it behave like a petty country newspaper?

"A poor newspaper correspondent only a few years ago," says the Brooklyn Union of HENRY VILLAUD. This is a mistake. VILLAUD was a good correspondent -- one of the very best.

Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD is announced to lecture in this town on Friday evening next. His subject is the late Mr. EMERSON, and the chief points of his discussion have been reported at various times, so that we know be forehand the essential features of the criticism. As a lecturer, Mr. Anyono has not yet achieved extraordinary success, but as a poet his greatness is everywhere confessed. His most important poem is "Sohrab and Bustum," the finest effort in the epic style among modern writers. The following sonnet of the Critiadmirably describes this noble production:

umirably describes this noble production:

Who reads this measure flowing strong and deep.
It seems to him old Hower's voice he hears.
But soon grows up a sound that mayor to tears—
tears stoon as Hower's cathod make its weep.
When a stoon as Hower's cathod make its weep.
It gray a supersymmetric that his peers,
to gray shared forms, kneeding full of form,
needs Harron's arrectors brokening full of form,
needs Harron's arrectors in the charlot's sweep.
Lightly has serrows ancre up it compare.
With this which means a ong the Oxas title,
Where it his father's hand owner some and ded.
Gray father said great son met mayoris.
Or fate's in a finite in new we leave them there,
Wrapped in the mists that from the river girds.

Mr. ABSOLD's prose writings and his lectures all possess the merit of saying exactly what he thinks. He disguises no sentiment; he keeps back no conclusion; he shirks no danger. But his poetry is his great glory.

It is universally conceded that the post schools of the army are not what they ought to be, and, indeed, are so poorly attended, on th average, and achieve results so meagre, that with a few honorable exceptions, they migh almost be pronounced failures. This is to be regretted, since such institutions might do much to pleasantly and profitably employ the soldier's leisure. They would be of great use

to him in his aspirations to fit himself for promotion, and they would also give him a better start in civil life should he prefer not to reenlist at the end of his term. Congress would do well to consider whether something cannot be done to make the post schools as efficient as they were meant to be.

JOHN ADAMS, in enumerating the robust noises which he wished to be associated with the Fourth of July forever, said nothing of fish horns. Supposing that he knew what these instruments could accomplish, it is not likely that they would have met with his approbation. for by their superior power they are competent utterly to drown the music which he recommended, namely, the roar of caonon and the clanger of enormous bells. For the reason that New York has stuck to the advice of John ADAMS, and has not transcended it, so far as regards the Fourth of July, that anniversary does not begin to be celebrated with the bar-barian ebuilition called forth by New Year's Day, when fish horns are employed. And we do believe it was in forgetfulness of the fact that the largest church bells cannot be heard when a few thousand fish horns are going, that an esteemed contemporary has been led to catalogue the emotions which the low and melow chimes of Trinity evoked in the bosoms of the vast throng that raised the Old Harry in lower Broadway at the hour the new year was

TITUS SHEARD is not a particularly pretty name, but it is worth remembering as the name of another pupil of the expanding Wood PULP MILLER. Mr. MILLER looms and booms, and is a great man for his size. What does be run? What doesn't he run in the dear old party in our favored State? Mr. ARTHUR and friends know the answer. Mr. MILLER is a great man, and disposes of offices with skill and celerity; but there is a time for all things, and he may be estimated at his true value yet.

Congressman William of Kontucky is Chairman of the new Committee on Rivers and Harbors. He spent the holidays at home in Louisville. The Courier-Journal reports his reply to somebody who asked for information respecting the plans of the committee:

" Although I am Chairman, I am only one member, and cannot speak for all. In a general way, however I would say that the committee will aim to be liberal with the great national thoroughfares, such as the Mississippi, lakes, and the coast. These shall not complain justly, but we will wipe out every little creek and pool which have been heretofore made the recipients of so much aid. This course will be adhered to in spite of friends or foes."

The last part of the programme is excellent.

The discovery that about fifty source miles of valuable mineral land belonging to the Govrnment have probably been absorbed in a single New Mexican grant, through a culpable error in the survey, should lead to something more than a mere correction of the alleged mistake. Surveying that runs two and a half miles too far in the length of one line is suspiciously easy-going. Whether open fraud or only inmpetency is disclosed by Mr. Teller's investigations, all other operations by the same surveyors should be revised and punishment awarded wherever the facts warrant.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE DEPARTMENTS. Asking for More Clerks in Washington when the Force Can be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- The Committee on Appropriations will do well to make a thorough investigation of each department before a dime is taken from the public treasury for the army of officeholders. The search, if well made, will develop much wrongdoing. The Treasury Department is recking. The force could be cut down at least one-third, provided the good servants are kept and the worthless ones are weeded out. It is safe to say that much of the time half the cierks in this department do the work of the other half in addition to their own. The faithful ones are overworked, and the drones are drawing wages o which they have no just claim.

The heads of bureaus ask for a larger force. being, in most cases, either unwilling or afraid to dismiss the shirks who use their "influence" to scare chiefs of divisions and heads of bureaus into slience. In one office in the Trensury, for example, female copyists are rarely in their places, and those for whom the copying should be done are compelled to do it themshould be done are compelled to do it them-selves, even when their own work is onerous and important. In this same office one-sixth of the cierks are taken from legitimate duties for which the public money is appropriated to pay them, and forced to revise, correct, and re-view the decisions of the head of the office. Correal sainties are not paid for that, and the Government work is neglected. This is a freat scandal. Instead of rebuking the worthess-

Government work is neglected. This is a real scandal. Instead of rebuking the worthcessness of the copyists, an increase of clerks is asked for.

In several of the Auditor's offices there is a great deal of worthlessness. Papers are handled without care—thrown here, there, and everywhere. Official ietters are shockingly written, and accounts are audited in a shameful way, if the committee were to examine the file rooms, its hair would stand on end. What a tale those reems would tell if they could speak. What a mass of vouchers examined without care and passed upon with indifference, smeared, blotted, scratched, items checked here and wholly ignored there, and charged and allowed because they were never seen. It is a notorious fact that some of the best clerks in the two Comptrollers' offices are often at a loss to know how to correct the binaders made by the Auditor's clerks, who depend on the revising clerks to "straighten out" what they don't want to bother themselves with.

A distinct class of clerks—males, females, and dudes—regularly draw salaries without pretending to work, not for days or weeks, but for months right through the year. What mysterious influence it is that retains them on the pay rolls and compels responsible officials to give this practice their salaction is a question apparently reserved for the investigation which it is hoped is about to take place. Yet strange to say. Congress, year after year, in senson and out of season, is besought for more force. Men who know that the neopie for whom they should be responsible are trifling and robling the Treasury, will, with lareface impudence, ask for more help, instead of honestiy and honorably recommending the dismissal of goodfor-actings so that efficienct clerks and honorably recommending the dismissal of goodfor-actings so that efficienct clerks and honorably recommending the dismissal of sponfortaction of such season, is the such the reservation. The influence that has protected worthless men and women will be on the area of the reservation.

The Comet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please tell ne in what direction and how high above the normal above for the counct.

ARATEUR.

New York, Dec. 31. It is in the northwest, and early in the evening is about half way between the horizon and the zenith. Look for it between the Northern Cross and the Great Square of Pegasus, and nearer the latter. You will not be likely to find it without a glass, although it is visible to the A good opera glass will show it easily. Its right ascension is about 21 hours 53 minutes, and its declination 20° 45' north.

Holman for Governor of Indiana.

From the Evansville Journal Republicans. William S. Holman appears to be getting a boom for the hemocratic nomination for dovernor of In-diana. It is not good sense nor good policy to underrate the strength of the opposition. Holman is one of the strongest men in the State among the people. His politi-cal record is as nearly invaling able as any man's. Those papers who are endeavoring to belittle him are wasting their time. Should be be nominated, our very arrongest Repulican will be required to defeat him. If he is a dem arrogue, as some people charge, he is one of the smartest

We wish the Commercial Gazette of Cincinnat would be honest. When it printed Eugene Field's New Year's poem, it should have said that it was copied from the chicago News. Then polosly would have been deaded into believing that it was the work of some writer for the Commercial Gardie. It would be well if all news papers were as careful as THE firm endeavors to be in giv

THE BUYERS OF CONGRESSMEN.

low the Texas and Pacific Land Grant Act was Passed in 1871.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- In the letters of Mr. Huntington, Senators and Representatives are spoken of as common cattle, to be bought in valuable, and others are rated as worthless. All through these remarkable letters legislation is treated as a commercial matter, to be procured on the best terms, with due regard to economy. Mr. Huntington was never willing to pay a dollar more than the article called Sen-

telligent appraisement. This careful rule was applied at Washington in the efforts to secure control of the committees of the two houses that would shape the measures in which the corporations were chiefly interested. Mr. Huntington and his associates knew from experience that the committees had become the primary power in legislation, and that in nine cases out of ten their recommendations are adopted.

ator or Representative would fetch under in-

In this respect, the course of legislation has materially changed since the civil war. Previous to 1862, the committees had no such commanding influence as they now exert. This change serves to explain, in great part, the reason why places on certain committees are sought with so much zeal and persistence. Some chairmanships are estimated on the legislative exchange to be worth many thousands of dollars in money, and many more thousands contingently. It is no secret that chairmen of experience and good standing have been the regular retained agents of rich corporations. Some of the large fortunes in Congress were acquired through legislation. Singular conditions and changes are revealed

in the correspondence of Mr. Huntington. His energies at the time the letters were written were directed mainly to the defeat of Mr. Scott's attempt to get the land grant which had been conditionally given to the Texas Pacific corporation. He claimed that a road between the points described in that charter could be built without any form of subsidy, and that he was proving it practically by the construction of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Huntington also contended that the Texas Pacific had not carned any part of the grant, and therefore ought not to be favored by Congress. Subsequently, Mr. Scott sold his interest in that road to Mr. Gould for several millions of dollars. Mr. Gould entered into a compact with Mr. Huntington, by which the latter became the assignee and inheritor of Scott's rights, whatever they may be. Mr. Huntington now appears in this capacity before the Interior Department, as the claimant of the land grant of the Texas Pacific Company, which he had denounced as worthless under Scott.

Coincident with these revelations comes the answer of the Secretary of the Interior to Mr. Van Wyck's resolution calling for "copies of all papers on file in the Interior relating to the attempted transfer by the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company of its land grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies of Arizona, New Mexico, and California." document contains the claim to the land grant as asserted by Mr. Huntington and his attorneys. It also contains a protest against,the passage of any bill sanctioning this grant, "on the ground that it was originally obtained through Congress by bribery and fraud." J. J. Newell, one of the corporators of the Texas Pacific, signs this protest addressed to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representa-

The act of Congress making land grants in ald of the construction of the Texas and Pacific Kallroad passed the Senate on the 20th day of June, 1870, and the House on the 3d day of March, 1871. It became evident to the friends of the bill early in the session of 1880 and 1870 that it would meet with strong opposition, and, it was feared, successful opposition, and to secure the passage of the bill a number of the persons named as corporators raised the sum of \$00,000 in cash, and made a writter agreement on the 7th day of June, 1870, to issue \$200,000 of first mortgage land grant bonds of the company, which, with the money named, were to be used in buying votes to secure the passage of the bill by the Senate. The money and the agreement were deposited in the hands of two gentlemen. Of the \$80,000 so deposited the sum of \$62,000 was paid to a Senator, to be divided by him with

three others, members of that body.

The agreement above referred to provided that the whole amount of said \$200,000 of said bonds should be delivered to the Senator referred to who was to die tribute them to other members of that body who voted for and assisted in passing said bill, and were so to be

In the month of December, 1870, a bond was executed by one of said incorporators in the sum of \$1. (FA)(ED), guaranteeing the issue of the first mortgage land grant bonds of the Texas Pacific Ballroad Company to that amount, and which were to be used in huying th bull through the House, and one of said incorporators contracting to distribute the said document to members of the House, and for such services he was to receive 10 per centum on the amount distributed by him, and he ow holds the said cantract, a portion of which ha

paid to him by the Texas Pacific Company.

Arrangements were made with over thirty me bers of Congress to vote for the bill in consideration of the future payment to each of them of said bonds in cific Company will show the names of the parties and

the amounts received by them. These extracts reveal in the plainest language and in circumstantial methods employed to pass the Texas Pacific grant through Congress, and they tell a story of seandalous corruption which does not surprise observers of legislation during the era of Grantism.

The Comparative Popularity of Literary

From the London Spectator

Prom the London Specialor.

The Journal of Education recently offered a prize to that one among its readers who should give the best list of the first ten among iting English men of letters, with special mention of the literary work which is supposed to constitute the chief title to the piace assigned to them, the prize to be given on the judgment of Mr. Cotter Morison, certainly an excellent judge of English style, and himself a writer of great ability and no little charm. More than 500 readers of that journal—no doubt belonging in general to a special class, the class of teachers—nave sent in replies; and the voting shows, on the whole, very great impartinity and a considerable feeling for style, but it is certainly more or less biassed by the didactic leanings of the class to whom appeal was made. Here are the ten who are the most popular of living men of letters, as appreciated by 500 readers of the Journal of Education, with the names of the works in right of which the place assigned to them is given:

No. of Votes

1. Tempson 501; living of the King; (150), Stones of Ventee, (125), Stones of Ventee

We should have thought it clear that Mr. Siencer, great as his influence as a thinker has been, has not gained his position by literary qualities, properly so called, at all; while Mr. Freeman, again, is much more of an historian than of a writer, much greater in learning and in judgment than in charm of style. We are astonished to see Sir Henry Taylor, the author of "Philip van Artevelde," so low on the list. He stands only thirty-first, and received only twenty votes; whereas, in our opinion, he should certainly have stood sixth, and cerhais even higher. Even the winner of the prize does not include Sir Henry Taylor's name among the first ten, Mr. Cotter Morison having awarded the prize to a gentleman whose list is as follows:

as follows: follows:

Browning "Dramatic Lyrics."
Tinnyand In Memorium "Switcheries Arollor are Vita Sua."

Marken Armold "Entired selection "Switcheries are Vita Sua."

Watters Armold "Entired selection Etna."

W. Morris Infa and Death of Jason."
John Morley "Voltaire.
Leeky "History of Rationalism in Europe."

E. A. Freeman ... "History of the Norman Conquest."

Bumner's Speech.

The most conclusive proof that Charles Sum-ner thought out and prepared the speeches in any ance is found to this anecdate now related of him. A friend who happened to call at Sumer's rooms in Washing ion was not dry by young nearo scraul. Massa Sum-ner hapon to de Soine to make servant. Massa Sum-ner hapon to de Soine to make servant. Why and appeals? asked the friend, in surprise. Why, dat ar riseach, was the repty, which he's been hollerin out in bed chery mornin' dose free wacks.

Answer to a Correspondent. John Warsham .- The Bartholdi status was presented to the city of New York not to the people of the United States.

Costiveness or any billions symptoms are removed affectually by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills -- 4de.

THE HUNTINGTON LETTERS.

A Few Geme Interesting to Congressmen, ex-Congressmen, and Others. Nov. 20, 1874.—I think this coming assisn of Congress will be composed of the hungriest set of men that ever got together, and that the d-lonly knows what

March 3, 1875 -The passes have gone as fast as they have come in from Dillon. I have just sent over for the

April 7, 1875.—I have set matters to work in the South that I think will switch most of the South off from Tom Scott's Texas and Pacific bill. Sept. 23, 1875.—Scott is expecting to make his biggest fight this winter, and, as he owes nearly everybody, he will have many to help him, as they will think by so

doing they will be helping themselves.

Oct. 10, 1875.—I have given Gibert C. Walker a letter to you. He is a member of the Forty fourth Congress ex-Governor of Virginia, and a suppery fellow, and b rather think in Scott's interest, but not sure. him a pass over C. P., and got one for him over U. P.

Dec. 12, 1875 .- Sargent, as you no doubt have seen, has gone off the Railroad Committee, but there is a good man in his place, Eaton of Connecticut.

Dec. 22, 1875.—Dr. Gwin was unfortunate about the Railroad Committee. There was not a man put on the committee that was on his list, and I must say I was de

ernment take 6.000,000 acres of land and give the rail road company credit for \$15,000,000. I wish you would have the newspapers take the ground that this land ought to be taken by the Government and held for the people. The demagogues can then work and vote for it: Jan. 4, 1876.—I have ordered all bills introduced in Jan. 4, 1876.—I have ordered all buils introduced. Congress to be sent to Sanderson that have any bearing on our interest. Please look them over and give me and some time of the control of the senate Bill No. your views. Many bills, no doubt, like Senate Bill 50, will be introduced that are bad. And the only way

to kill them will be in committee.

Jan. 14, 1876.—In view of the many things we have now before Congress, and also in this sinking fund which we wish to establish, in which we propose to put all the company's lands in Utah and Nevada, it is very important that Carr's friends in Washington should be with us, and if that could be brought about by paying Carr say \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, I think we could afford to do it, but of course not until he has controlled

his friends.

Jan. 17, 1876.—It costs money to fix things so that I ould know Scott's bill would not pass. I believe with \$200,000 I can pass our bill.

Jan. 20, 1876.—Scott is making a terrible effort to pass

his bill, and he has many advantages, with his railroad running out from Washington in almost every direction tion, on which he gives free passes to every one which he thinks can help him ever so little. Jan 29, 1870.—Scott is working mostly among the

commercial men. He switched Senator Spencer of Ala-bama and Walker of Virginia this week, but you know March 4, 1876 -The Railroad Committee of the House was set up for Scott, and it has been a very difficult matter to switch a majority of the committee away from him,

out I think it has been done.

March 7, 1877.—The Sinking Fund bill did not pass, but it is in a much better shape to pass than it has ever been before. I stayed in Washington two days to fix up Rai road Committee in the Senate.

March 14, 1877 - After the Senate Railroad Committee was made up. Scott went to Washington in special train and got one of our men put off and his put on, but tha did not give him the committee. Gordon of Georgia was taken off and Bogy of Missouri put on. April 3, 1877 -We should be very careful to get a United States Senator from California that will be dis

posed to use us fairly, and then have the power to help

us. Surgent, I think, will be friendly, and there is no

uan in the Senate that can push a measure further than May 7, 1877.—Sargent is worth to us, if he comes back as our friend, as much as any six new men, and he

Congress, and as he is a very able man has been able o do us much good, and he has never lost us one dollar. May 15, 1877.—I think I have written you before about Sensior Conover. He may want to borrow some money; but we are so short this summer I do not see how we can let him have any in California.

May 15, 1877.—I have just given Senator Ingalis of Kansas a letter to you. He is a good fellow, and can do us much good, and I think is well disposed toward us. May 15, 1877.-Senator Morton is coming over; also his orother in law, Burbank. They are good fellows, but 3, means business; not there, but in W. June 1, 1877.—There has been quite a number of Sens-

tors and members of Congress in the office here in the last few days.

Aug. 21, 1877.—Of course, in treating with Jones, understand the importance of keeping our relations with him friendly. I am told that he thinks you did not use him well in some mining or stock matter. I write this

so that you can move understandingly, Nov. 22, 1877.—Matters never looked worse in Wash-ington than they do at this time. It seems as though all the strikers in the world were there. the strikers in the World were there.

Nov. 24, 1977.—When you write, pay Jones no part of
the \$25,000, because there is an innettled account of say
\$6.000. I have paid him the \$25,000, as he told me be needed it very much. I hold the \$70,000 S. P. that he

was to have in the trade; that is, he is to have the compons for ten years, then the bonds. Jones can do us nuch good, and says he will.

Dec. 5, 1877.—Matthews and Windom have been put on Senate Bailroad Committee in place of Howe and Ferry Phislooks as though the Texas Pacific had control of th Senate as far as appointing Commissioners is concerned. I am not happy to-day.

Oregon, since which time money has been used very freely in Washington. Dec. 17 1877 -- Senator Mitchell is not for us as he was

although he says he is. But I know he is not. Gould has large amounts of cash, and he pays it without stint May 9, 1878 -The T, and P folks offered one member of Congress \$1,000 cash down, \$5,000 when the bill passed, and \$10,000 of the bonds when they got them if

he would vote for the bill. Oct. 20, 1877. -I saw Axtell, Governor of New Mexico. and he said he thought if we would send him such a bill as we wanted to have possed into a law, he could get it passed with very little or no money. Oct. 29, 1877 -I think our land matters in Washington

have been fixed.
Oct. 39, 1877.—I think the Railroad Committee is right. but the Committee on Territories I do not like. A diferent one was promised ms.

Oct. 30, 1877.—I think there never were so many strik-ers in Washington before, and I think there will be more pills of an unfriendly character offered than ever before Nov. 9, 1877.-I do not think we can get any legislation this session for extension of land grants or for changing line of road unless we pay more for it than it is worth. Nov. 9, 1877.—The temper of Congress is not good, and I fear we may be hurt, and somehow I do not feel so much like doing battle with the whole human race as once did. I go to Washington to night.

Nov. 30, 1877.-Where you can find parties that are personally known to members of either House, get the write letters or sign such as are written for them. We can be helped much in this way. Do all you can for I am having a rough fight.

June 14, 1878 — Fremont has been appointed Governor of Arizona. I shall give him passes, and I think it im-periant that you should see him on his arrival, and see

that he does not fall into the hands of bad men. He is very friendly to us now.

June 20, 1878.—I think in all the world's history never before was such a wild set of demogagues honored by the name of Congress. We have been hurt some but

some of the worst bills have been defeated, but we can not stand many such Congresses. Only Twenty-six Years Ago. From the Springfield Republican.

in company with an old Knickertocker, a few "callThe following extract from my diary will show the nature of the calls.

New York, Friday Jan. 1, 1858.—At 11 o'clock called
on Mayor Tieman at the Governor's room, City Hall. 15
took pearly an hour to pass through the crowd and reach
the growl Mayor's hand. At 12 M. called on Missirant at
Mrs. Farco, tircentwin attect t side loaded with winesbrandy, whiskey, pickled overers, preserved peaches
pick, cakes, mits, raisins, apples, &c. At 20 chock began
a series of calls with Dr B. F. Adams. Miss Medicores
3C Carmine street, furnished us with the only
temperance bill of fare we saw during the day
outsiding of codes, leavanade, mits, rations, Ac., on
Bies Jaser's table, at Luttle's on vowy street, were
area, transity, code tomous fruit decreased to the call
that it codes, the company of the call of the call
and the code of the code of the code of the call
matrix steed, depended cake and wine; and Miss May
Burray steed, depended cake and wine; and Miss May
Burray steed, depended cake and wine; and Miss May
Burray steed, depended cake and wine; and Miss May
Burray steed, depended on only free my
Burray steed, depended on and wine; and Miss May
Burray steed, depended only fold turkey, we cream, cusleaded with pickled ovsters, cold turkey, we cream, cusleaded with pickled ovsters, cold turkey, we cream cusleaded with pickled ovsters, cold turkey, we cream
and communental cake saw or sight feet high, crowned with
several cupils. Mr. English, Barcley steel, gave us
an

Unlucky Wedding Days.

"I dreamed has bught my brother was dead,"
said one of two shops as tripping down Whiter street,
"That's a sign there's going to be a marriage in the
family" said for come axion. "Did you cry ?"
"Dot 1? My goodness, I should think so. Who o'te" en you ought to have counted the tears, and just my tears as you shed it's just so many days before

as many feels as you shed it's just so many days before you'll be nearred.

"Why, how feanw. Did you keer try it?"

"What a questions football I saint inserted, am I? But then I cited lots and tots, and I contint rount 'em, and a just as well, for spose it ind come on a friday. That's an awfait uninely day."

"Oh! don't talk about luck. There's my cousin in Salem, she was married in Sunday—they say that's the best of all and what luck did it bring feer? A miserable husband, a divorce case, isn't much for luck."

-In the middle of the main street of Aberdeen Miss, are artesian wells several squares apar which supply the city with water. Every well is covered by a large pageds, and the ground beneath is paved. The water runs from spouts into troughs, and passes of

Leon Chotteau by M. Henri Olivier of Bordeaux.

SUNBEAMS.

has declined an effer of SEX,000 france for a two years professional tour in the United States.

-A genuine Rembrandt has arrived in

Paris, and is pronounced to be superior to the one in the Louvre, valued at NEON france. It was sent to M.

-Mme. Samary of the Théâtre Français

-The Empress of Austria's health has failed very much of late, and she has been suffering very severely from rheumatism and sciatica. The court physicians have peremptorily forbilden her to indules in any of her favorite outdoor amusements, for which however, she can feel no inclination, as she has been much pulled down by her illness, which has caused her

excruciating pain. -Miss Vera Manning, a niece of Cardinal Manning's, has entered the convent at Rochampton in England. At the expiration of three mouths' probation she will return to the world again for another three months, and then, should she still desire a religious life, she will take the veil. The young lady would be a decided acquisition to the convent, as she comes into £2,000 a year under her father's will.

-A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "A novel incident occurred at Hawarden Castle on Monday evening, Dec. 17. The Premier, Mrz. Glad atone, and the Misses Gladstone were going to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Scott Banks at Soughton Hall (Moid), where they were to meet the Duke and Duchess of Westmin-ster. The Premier's conchrisin was unable to drive owing to indisposition, but an able substitute was foun-in Lord Aberdeen. His lordship put on coachinan's at tire, drove the distinguished party to their destination and returned with the carriage to the castle." -The library of Harvard College contains

first is written on the back of a note addressed to Long fellow by Charles Sumper, and is endorsed "Sept. 2" 1841, 3:30 o'clock, morning. Now in hed." The second shows variations and erasures. For instance, the limit "A youth who bere 'mid snow and ice" was written four times before decided upon: "A youth who bore in snow and ice," "A youth who bore a pearl of price," and "A line " A tear stood in his bright blue eye" was, "A tear atord in his pale blue eye."

—Buda-Pesth intends, like Vienna, to cele-

brate her deliverance from the Turks by a series of popular festivities. The event occurred three years later than the raising of the siege of Vienna, namely, on the 6th of September, 168). A committee of the citizens and a committee appointed by the Hungarian Historical Society have taken the matter in hand and have drawn up a programme. A record of the history of Buda-Pesth to 1686 is to be written, and a commemorative medal will he struck. The members of the imperial and royal family, as well as representatives of all those Austrian, Hou the reconquest of Buda-Pesth, are to be invited to the celebration. garian, and foreign families whose uncestors assisted in

-Twenty-three ostriches staiked up to the New Orleans Times Democrat reporter and logan to peck at his coat buttons, and Mr. L. J. Selfridge explained that he had imported the hirds for breeding, and that they are the best that the American Ostrich Company agent could find in South Africa. They were brought to padded estrich stalls, 3%x4% feet and 5 feet high, and arranged in the ship's hold as houses are in a city, and in pleasant weather the birds were exercised, four at a time, in the streets thus formed. For food they were provided with 1.100 pounds of cut forage, 1.690 pounds of barley, 3.000 pounds of Natal medics, 1.090 pounds of crushed bones, 100 pounds of rock sail, 1.690 heads of cabbage, 800 bunches of carrots, and 800 of onions.

The following letter on the question

whether banging is painful appears in the Pull Mail Gazette: "The following facts, as related to me by a late distinguished officer who died high in rank in her Majosly's service, may be of some public interest. Many years ago, when a fag at a public school, he was ordered by his master to get his silk stockings ready for an even-ing party, but, unfortunately, only one could be found. Vain were the excuses offered by the poor little for His master, in a rage, threw the silk stocking round his neck and held him suspended in the air a sufficient time to produce unconsciousness, and to make it a doubtful matter if vitality could again be restored. He therefore experienced all the sensations of being hanged but he suffered no paid, and used, to say he had no recolection of anything happening to him from the momen the stocking was thrown round his neck until he felt

-A test for wine was given at the recent annual meeting of the California State Viticultural Com-missioners by Arnad Harnesthy, a Hungarian noticensus who emigrated to California many years ago, and de-voted himself to grape culture. Aroms and bouquet, he said, are too often taken to mean one and the same thing. Fixor perfains especially to the lingering after taste of the wine when swallowed. Aroma and housest appeal only to the smell, and the former exists in the grape itself, while houquet only manifests itself long after fermentation is completed. Bouquet is never pres ent except in the purest wines. It seems to arise from a union of several agreeable odors, and any mixture would surely destroy it. There are no truly fine wines without strikingly marked agreeable bouquet, and Mr. Haraszthy asserts that, where all other qualities are of equal per-fection, the bouquet makes the distinction and carries

away the prize. -Ventriloquism is declared by an expert to be very largely a humbug. There is no such possitories of Wynan the Wizard, in which he figured as exdoiting such ability in the midst of a crowd, were nece sarily fiction. What passes for ventriloquism consists simply of mimicay and facial immobility. The performer must be some distance away from his audience, or he is that his voice sounds at a distance, he merely lowers it and indicates the direction for their imagination to take lie can deceive them sideways, upward, downward, or backward, but he never undertakes to produce the effect of a speaker at their rear. To a listener close by no yen riloquist can be in the least deceptive. Nor is there any fruth in the theory that he talks with the top of his gol let, or with aught clse than the organs intended by no ure to be vocal. By holding his line as fixed as possible and avoiding such words as cannot be propounced with out palpably moving them, be assists the delusion. Bu-no man is so skilful that he can get on without a screen

ing mountache.

-Eight years ago Virginia City and Gold Hill, adjoining each other and practically one town, had 35,000 population. There were merchants doing business with a intilion capital. There were private houses that cost \$100,000 to build and furnish. There were stamp mills and unning structures that cost \$500,000 each. There were three daily newspapers, and a hotel that cost \$300,000. Among the people were a score or more men worth from \$300,000 to \$30,000,000. Mackas and Pair both lived there. There were three banks a gas company, a water company, a splendid theatre, and a costly court house. Eight years have passed, and the town is a wreck. The 35,000 people have dwindled to 5,000; the banks have retired from business. The nor chants have closed up and left, the hotel is abandoned the gas company is bankrupt, and scores of costly resi dences have either been taken to parces and moved away or given over to buts. Roal estate cannot be given away for taxes. Nothing can be sold that will cost us worth to move away. The rich men have all gone. Those who remain are the miners, their superintendents, and the saloon men and gamblers. The mines are worked out

-Anandibai Joshee, a Hindu woman of the highest Brahminical caste, is a student in the Wo-man's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The mark in-dicative of her rank in life is on her forehead. She is said to be the first Brahmin woman who ever left India One of the principal articles in the Brahminical faith strictly enjoins that no Brahmin shall cross the ocean She is scarcely five feet in height, and although quite plump, is graceful in her motions. In order to keep he caste while here she must live by herself, prepare her own food wear the native costume, and rigidly observe certain religious rites. If she is faithful in these things when she returns to India there will be a meeting of the principal Brahmins, who will hear her confessions, and then absolve her from her transgressions. She is highly educated, and a remarkable linguist, speaking sevelanguages fluently, among them Sanskrit. She was asked if she had any difficulty in acquiring English. "Oh. no." she replied " it was very easy after Sanskill. My husband taught me. I studied English five tears with him, but I did not speak it at all until I went of heard ship." She speaks so well that it is difficult to be lieve this, and she writes better than she speaks. -The French Chamber of Deputies has re-

jected the Government demand of three millions and s half of france for the Senegal Railway. This may per haps be regarded as indicative of a reaction agains. In olonial craze which has latterly taken such a street hold on the French imagination. Something like a co-tion sterling has already been spent on this undertake of the protection of which necessitates daily a heavy out lay in addition to that required for its construction. So fives cannot be got to work on the line, and the rate wages demanded by the Chinese, the Morocco Africans and the Europeans employed is ruthously high. The tornadoes, so frequent in that part of Africa, often under in a night the work of weeks and the white various honeycomb the sleepers almost as soon as they are in down. As for traffic, there is nothing of the sort in the region through which the line passes. A few soldiers now and then occupy a carriage or two; but there is no transport of merchandise, and even the ubiquitous slobes trotter himself shows little desire to penetrate these re gions. Of the hundred miles contemplated in M Frey cinet's scheme, only fifteen or sixteen have been only pleted; and as the Chamber has decided not to these good money after bad, the senegal Railway will pro-ably take a permanent place in the category of magnif-cent but abortive conceptions of which Prench genus has lately been so proline.